

THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN.

THE REPUBLICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE	DAY	WEEK	MONTH	QUARTER	YEAR
1 inch	\$1.00	\$5.00	\$15.00	\$45.00	\$180.00
2 inch	\$2.00	\$10.00	\$30.00	\$90.00	\$360.00
3 inch	\$3.00	\$15.00	\$45.00	\$135.00	\$540.00
4 inch	\$4.00	\$20.00	\$60.00	\$180.00	\$720.00
5 inch	\$5.00	\$25.00	\$75.00	\$225.00	\$900.00
6 inch	\$6.00	\$30.00	\$90.00	\$270.00	\$1080.00
7 inch	\$7.00	\$35.00	\$105.00	\$315.00	\$1260.00
8 inch	\$8.00	\$40.00	\$120.00	\$360.00	\$1440.00
9 inch	\$9.00	\$45.00	\$135.00	\$405.00	\$1620.00
10 inch	\$10.00	\$50.00	\$150.00	\$450.00	\$1800.00

The Republican believes in strictly one price for advertising, and accordingly it publishes its rates in full, and exactly as they are. Special position ads 25 cents per line, extra. Preferred Locals 10 cents per line first insertion, and 5 cents per line each subsequent insertion. All contracts and bills for advertising payable monthly.

Republican Territorial Convention.

In accordance with a resolution passed by the Republican Territorial Central Committee the Republican Territorial Convention will convene in the City of Phoenix, on the last Tuesday in August at the hour of 10:30 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of nominating one person for the office of Delegate to Congress, one person for the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, one person for the office of Commissioner of the Northern District, composed of the Counties of Yavapai, Apache, Mohave, Yuma and Maricopa, and one person for the office of Commissioner of the Southern District, composed of Pima, Cochise, Graham, Gila and Pinal Counties. The Republican Central Committee has therefore invited to select delegates to the said Convention in such manner as shall seem to them just and appropriate and the delegates shall be appointed among the members of the Republican Central Committee of the various counties. The delegates for every fifty votes cast for the Legislative District, and one for a fraction of fifty over twenty-five votes cast for same ticket, in the election of November 6, 1888. The representation of the various counties will be as follows: Yavapai, 2; Apache, 2; Mohave, 1; Yuma, 1; Maricopa, 1; Cochise, 1; Graham, 1; Gila, 1; Pinal, 1; Pima, 1. By the ruling of the Central Committee the Republican Central Committee and by precedent it is understood that proxies to the convention will only be held by the members of the convention from the same counties as the proxies.

The Republicans of Arizona confidently expect the campaign at hand asking Congress and the Administration at Washington admission to the Union of the full and complete franchise of citizenship to all within the borders of the present Territory, believing that our wealth, numbers, intelligence and rights as citizens of the United States entitles us to such consideration and privilege. All citizens of the Territory who believe in the true principles of Republicanism and in the complete and full enjoyment of citizenship for every citizen of Arizona are cordially invited to join the party in an earnest attempt to gain a Republican success at the fall elections which will insure to the people of Arizona all the rights and privileges as citizens to which they are entitled.

WILLIAM CHERRY,
Chairman Rep. Cent. Com.
N. A. MORFORD,
Sec'y Rep. Cent. Com.

A NEW CANAL.

AN ENTERPRISE OF IMPORTANCE TO THE SOUTH SIDE.

A Grand Waterway to be Constructed, From Which the Canal and Irrigation of Tempe are to be Supplied.

For several weeks The Republican has been aware of the existence of a scheme whereby it was hoped to consolidate the heads of the various south side canals. Nothing, however, was said upon the subject, for the plans were not as yet complete.

The projectors of the enterprise are the Detroit capitalists, D. M. Ferry and C. C. Bowen, who have made several trips to Arizona in connection with it. Here they have been represented by Dr. A. J. Chandler, Messrs. Bowen and Ferry return today to Detroit, after fully outlining their plans and approving the work already done, and The Republican is now authorized to present the matter in detail.

For many years the Tempe, Utah and Mesa canals have experienced much difficulty in keeping their brush dams in the river secure and sufficiently tight to turn the waters of the stream. The Highland canal, a newer waterway, labors under much the same disadvantages. Last spring the farmers under the Tempe canal had their crops almost ruined through the breakage of their brush dam, not a drop of water being in the ditch for several weeks, while a rushing torrent flowed by the headgate. Twenty thousand dollars is a small estimate of the damage done to growing grain, and nearly \$10,000 were expended in repairing dam and ditch.

The consideration of this state of affairs long since led the grangers of the south side to fervently hope that at some time a rock dam might be thrown across salt river, near McDowell Butte, and that the water might be delivered from a great head canal. This is precisely what Messrs. Ferry and Bowen and their associates purpose to bring to pass.

Civil Engineer McGinnis has been quickly at work for months on behalf of the new company. He has traced out the river for miles, looking for an available damsite, and has found one quite to his liking. It is located several hundred yards above the dam of the Arizona canal, a short distance below the mouth of the Verde, between two points of red sandstone that project from opposite sides of the river, only 450 feet apart. Here will be placed a solid rock dam about thirty-five feet in height.

From this will be taken at a right angle, directly into the rock banks of the stream, a monster canal fifty feet in width on the bottom and six feet in depth, with a capacity of 50,000 miners' inches. The rock cut will be nearly two miles long, the canal then emerging on the open plain. The deepest excavation necessary will be thirty-six feet. The total cost of dam and ditch will not be less than \$500,000.

The canal will have an elevation of fourteen feet above the Highland, now the highest canal of the South side, and will irrigate about 20,000 acres of land lying above that ditch.

The new land to be reclaimed has had, however, but little attention given it. The main point is to supply the lower canals with water. This can be done profitably by the new enterprise, while charging the older ditches less for the service than it now costs to maintain the dams and headgates. About 35,000 inches of water are required, and of course can be more efficiently supplied through a clean canal than through a broad river channel, with its thirsty sands.

thirty feet, over which to carry the 9,000 inches of the Tempe Canal.

The south side can no longer dispense with the services of such a head canal and it is to be hoped that the proposition will be promptly taken up.

JUDGE WRIGHT'S VIEWS.

AN ANSWER TO THEM AS TO POLYGAMY IN ARIZONA.

Some Comments by an Apache County Man on a Republication in the St. John's Herald of June 19.

TO THE REPUBLICAN: When the Chief made his report to the "irrepressible" reporter in Chicago, on the 11th of June last," he certainly thought our people were easily hoodwinked or else he was not very well posted on the subject treated of. A man who makes such statements because he is not informed on the subject is not any better than he who makes false statements purposely. If polygamy is not posted he has no business to make such statements about polygamy not being practiced at all in Arizona, and if he is posted he has no right to tell such big falsehoods.

The Judge did not voice the sentiment of four-fifths of the people of this Territory either, as some journal has published. That journal and most of the people in Arizona know that polygamy has always been practiced here since the Mormons arrived, and is practiced at present.

Does Judge Wright believe that all the convictions for polygamy before his term of office began, were false and wrong?

Does he believe those who plead guilty to the crime of polygamy and served a term in the penitentiary were fictitious and unreal?

If he doesn't believe that, why did he say that polygamy has never been practiced in Arizona?

Because nobody was tried for the crime of polygamy during Judge Wright's administration is no indication that such crime does not exist in the Territory; on the other hand, it is a pretty good reason why polygamists have increased here during the last three years.

It is the encouragement the Mormons have received at the hands of Judge Wright that caused them to risk such marriages since the Edmunds act passed.

When the Judge asserts that he "believes in the Edmunds law and will see that all violators are punished," he says what four-fifths of the people here do not believe.

Every Mormon here, as well as nearly every other person, know that the Judge's statements are false throughout. We think the Judge is well acquainted with Apache County to be excused for making such remarks.

If the Herald, of Apache County, which supports the Judge so ardently, or the Judge thinks we have overdrawn him, make it known and we will give the names of a number of the Mormons practicing polygamy in Arizona and we will begin right in the Herald's own town, and if you are willing to make any further denial, we will try to have the matter more clearly demonstrated to you in the near future.

The Judge is compelled to take one horn of the dilemma, that he is not posted on the polygamy question or else he has falsified intentionally for some purpose.

The reason other churches are not a bar to political rights is because they have no crime as their foundation. Polygamy is a crime, and many Mormons are willing yet to assert that it is the foundation of the Mormon church. Their preaching, actions and every movement will lead any thinking mind to that conclusion at the present day. Polygamy being a high crime, any person who belongs to, upholds and supports an organization which favors and practices such ought to be held accountable to the laws.

Doesn't the Judge believe this?

ELI,
Apache County, July 12.

THE SILVER BILL.

TEXT OF THE COMPROMISE ACT WHICH IS NOW A STATUTE.

A Measure That Will Interest Every Prospector and Miner in Arizona and Every Person Interested in Mining.

The bill recently passed by both Houses of Congress and signed by the President, and which is now a part of the Statutes, reads as follows:

Sec. 1. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to purchase from time to time silver bullion to the aggregate amount of 4,500,000 ounces, or so much thereof as may be offered, in each month, at the market price thereof, not exceeding \$1.10 per ounce, and to receive and seventy-one and twenty-five one-hundredths grains of pure silver, and to issue in payment for such purchases of silver bullion Treasury notes of the United States to be prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury, in such form and of such denominations, not less than one dollar nor more than one thousand dollars, as he may prescribe, and a sum sufficient to carry into effect the provisions of this Act is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. That the Treasury notes issued in accordance with the provisions of this Act shall be redeemable on demand in coin at the Treasury of the United States, or at the office of any Assistant Treasurer of the United States, and when so redeemed may be reissued, but no greater or less amount of such notes shall be outstanding at any time than the cost of the silver bullion and the standard silver dollars coined therefrom held in the Treasury purchased by such notes, and such Treasury notes shall be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract, and shall be receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued; and such notes, when held by any National Banking Association, may be counted as a part of its lawful reserve; that upon demand of the holder of any of the Treasury notes herein provided for, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, under such regulations as he may prescribe, redeem such notes in gold or silver coin at his discretion, it being the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio or such ratio as may be provided for by law.

Sec. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall each month coin 2,000,000 ounces of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this Act into standard silver dollars until the first day of July, 1891, and after that time he shall coin of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this Act as much as may be necessary to provide for the redemption of the Treasury notes herein provided for, and any gain or seigniorage arising from such coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury.

Sec. 4. That the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this Act

shall be subject to the requirements of existing law and the regulations of the Mint service governing the methods of determining the amount of pure silver contained, and the amount of charges or deductions, if any, to be made.

Sec. 5. That so much of the Act of February 23, 1878, entitled "An Act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal-tender character," as requires the monthly purchase and coinage of the same into silver dollars of not less than \$2,000,000 nor more than \$4,000,000 worth of silver is hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. That upon the passage of this Act the balances standing with the Treasurer of the United States to the respective credits of national banks for deposits made to redeem the circulating notes of such banks, and all deposits thereafter received for like purpose, shall be covered into the Treasury as a miscellaneous receipt, and the Treasurer of the United States shall redeem from the general cash in the Treasury the circulating notes of said banks which may come into his possession, subject to redemption; and upon the certificate of the Comptroller of the Currency that such notes have been destroyed, and that no new notes will be issued in their place reimbursement of their amount shall be made to the Treasurer, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe from an appropriation hereof created, to be known as "National bank notes; Redemption account;" but the provisions of this Act shall not apply to the deposits received under Section 3 of the Act of June 20, 1874, requiring every national bank to keep in lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States a sum equal to 5 per centum of its circulation, to be held and used for the redemption of its circulating notes, and the balance remaining of the deposits so covered shall, at the close of each month, be reported on the monthly public debt statement as debt of the United States, bearing no interest.

Sec. 7. That this Act shall take effect thirty days from and after its passage.

A BIG MINING SUIT.

THE COMSTOCK TUNNEL COMPANY AFTER THE CROWN POINT.

The Rights of the Suro Tunnel Company to be Fully Tested in the Courts, Simply as a Precedent.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—The Chronicle's special from Virginia, Nevada, says the preliminary papers were filed with the County Clerk today in a suit of the Comstock Tunnel Co. vs. the Crown Point Mining Co. The action is brought by the plaintiff to obtain judgment against the Crown Point Mining Company in the sum of \$92,244.18, together with legal interest thereon, alleged to be due the plaintiff under an agreement entered into on March 29, 1879, with the Suro Tunnel Company, wherein the Crown Point Company agreed to pay the plaintiff one dollar per ton on all ore of a certain grade extracted from the Crown Point mine during the calendar months of November and December, 1889, and during January, February, March, April and May, 1890, aggregating 92,244 tons. An action is also brought to restrain the defendants from disposing of any of the bullion yielded from ore extracted from that mine, and asking that a receiver be appointed to take charge of all bullion yielded from ore extracted from said mine. This will be a test suit to determine if the Comstock Tunnel Company can legally collect a royalty on ore due to the Suro Tunnel Company. Back royalties due have been set aside by all of the companies on the lode whose mines are producing ore which will be paid over to the Comstock Tunnel Company if the suit is decided in its favor.

THE DISTRICT COURT.

Several Wives Seek the Dissolution of the Marriage Ties.

In the District Court yesterday the divorce cases of Brown vs. Brown and Webster vs. Webster took up the morning session.

The plaintiff in the first named suit, Vina Brown, in her complaint recited: That she and defendant, Robert L. Brown, were married in Syracuse, New York, in 1884; that at different times since that date, defendant has been guilty of "cruel treatment and outrageous conduct toward plaintiff; that he has used vile language toward her, and has left her to earn for herself and their child their own maintenance for several years past." Upon these grounds, plaintiff prays for a divorce from defendant and asks the custody of the only child, a girl about 20 months of age. The defense was allowed until Monday to file testimony.

A default of defendant was entered in the case of Webster vs. Webster. Mrs. Viola C. Webster, complainant, alleges that on March 12, 1889, she and her young daughter were willfully deserted by defendant, A. C. Webster, and that since that time no support has been derived by the family from defendant. That he is now a resident of New Orleans and well able to provide. Five witnesses were examined on behalf of plaintiff, but the Judge did not deem the testimony sufficient and laid over the matter for further information.

In the water suit of Cosner et al. vs. Ford, the name of C. T. Hayden was substituted for that of Ford as defendant.

In the waterway condemnation suit of Goodwin vs. Oury additional testimony was presented on behalf of plaintiffs.

The foreclosure suit of the Maricopa Loan and Trust Company against E. L. Peck ran up against a small demurrer and was postponed until Monday.

THE MARKETS.

New York Stock Market.

New York, July 19.—The stock market was dull. Interest today centered in dealings in sugar refineries and silver certificates. The general list presented a listless, but failed to move except for a slight activeness. The market closed intensely dull at about opening prices, and final changes are in no case for more than a fraction, sugar being down 3/4.

Petroleum opened with spot at 90 1/2c and August at 89 1/2c. August advanced 3/4c, then declined and the market closed dull at 90c.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Cattle receipts, 4,000. The market was dull and about steady. Native, \$3 25/4 00; cows, bulls and mixed, \$3 85/4 00; Texas cattle, \$2 00/3 10.

Sheep—Receipts, 4,000; market was easier. Natives at \$4 12/4 50; Westerns, \$4 12/4 40; Texas, \$3 85/4 75.

San Francisco General Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—Wheat—Steady. Buyer season, \$1 50/1; buyer '90, \$1 45/2.

Barley—Easier. Buyer season, \$1 25/2; buyer '90, \$1 20/2.

Corn—\$1 12/4 25. Silver bars, \$1 08/1 09.

Mexican Dollars.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—Value of Mexican dollars today, 80 1/2 @ 87 1/2c.

THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN PREMIUM!

REPRINT OF

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.

CONTAINS OVER

1,500 PAGES.

THIS IS THE BEST. No other reprint edition of Webster's Dictionary is so complete as this one. Not only does it contain ALL THE WORDS THAT NOAH WEBSTER EVER DEFINED, but 10,000 additional new words have been added to it.

THE APPENDIX of this edition contains much valuable matter, as follows: The pronunciation of the principal European Languages, Quotations, Phrases, etc., from Latin, French, Italian and Spanish; Abbreviations, with seven pages of Mercantile and Legal terms, etc.

It also contains a table of 15,000 synonyms, 11 pages of a pronouncing vocabulary of Scripture proper names, 21 pages of a pronouncing vocabulary of Greek and Latin proper names, 47 pages of a pronouncing vocabulary of modern Geographical names, and 1,500 illustrations.

AND

STANDARD WORK

Is offered at a wonderfully low price, and ought to be in every home in this country.

IT IS STRONGLY AND HANDSOMELY BOUND

In full Library Leather and half Russia, containing over 150,000 words and appendix of 10,000 new words.

The Size of This Magnificent Work

Is 8x11 inches, and is 5 inches thick; weighs about 9 pounds when ready for mailing.

THE FORMER PRICE

Of Webster's Dictionary alone, was \$12 to \$15.

\$5.00.

This Dictionary, postage paid, to any address in the United States, and one year's subscription to the WEEKLY REPUBLICAN ONLY \$5.00.

\$12.50.

With the DAILY AND SUNDAY REPUBLICAN one year it costs \$12.50.

Call on or Address

"THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN,"

PHOENIX, ARIZ.

HUGHES, STEVENS & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO STEVENS & HUGHES.)

Stoves, Tinware Lamps,

—And all kinds of—

KITCHEN FURNITURE.

Refrigerators. Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery, Japanware.

Hardware,

Tools of all Kinds, Garden and Lawn Hose Sprinklers, Etc.,

MOLINE WAGONS,

Buckboards and all kinds of Road Vehicles, Carriages and Carts. All kinds of Tin, Sheet Iron

Copper work, Plumbing and Gas Fitting done promptly and satisfactorily.

The "On : Time," : Mohawk : and : Charter : Oak : Stoves

WINDMILLS AND PUMPING MACHINERY.

Woods' Mowers and Rakes,

Oliver Chilled Plows,

Barbed Wire,

Pumps, Gas and Water Pipes,

Horse Powers,

Windmills,

Hardware, Glassware, Table and Pocket Cutlery,

Hardware and Agricultural Implements

TUCSON, ARIZONA.

OPERA HOUSE

DRUG STORE

E. E. PROWELL,

PROPRIETOR.

NEWLY OPENED

— WITH A —

FRESH STOCK OF THE

Best and Purest Drugs

EVER BROUGHT TO PHOENIX.

Elegant Toilet Articles,

Fancy Goods, Perfumes, Soaps,

Flavoring Extracts,

And All Articles Usually Found

in First-Class Drug Stores.

The Prescription Department is under the charge of

a Graduate of one of the best Colleges of Pharmacy

in the country, and especial attention is given to

Compiling Prescriptions, both Day and Night.

Call and - See Us, Whether You Wish to

Purchase Anything or Not.

The Opera House Drug Store Never Closes.

Maricopa and Phoenix Railroad. R. G. ANDRE

New Time-Table. [In effect June 15, 1890.]

STATIONS.

PHOENIX - - ARIZ.

Saddle and Harness Maker.

I am better equipped for doing the finest class

of Saddle and Harness work than any other

house in the Territory, and I can defy competi-

tion in both quality and price. I call especial

attention to my heavy Harness and Stock Saddles, both of which I guarantee as superior to

anything sold elsewhere in the Territory.

No Cure No Pay.

Dr. Hyde, oculist, office and residence

east of Gregory house, Phoenix, Ariz.

June 23-11